

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST

FINE.

Barometer 30.04

November 11, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 70. 2 p.m. 73. Humidity 72. 63.

November 11, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 74 p.m. 81. Humidity 88. 62.

Temperature 6 a.m. 74 p.m. 81. Humidity 88. 62.

2957 甲寅年九月廿四日

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1914.

三月廿一英美電

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

EMDEN STRANDED.

DETAILS OF H.M.A.S. SYDNEY'S GALLANT EXPLOIT.

Koenigsberg Bottled-up

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

End of the Emden's Career.

Nov. 10, 8.10 p.m.

Yesterday morning the Emden appeared near the Cocos Islands as a four funnelled ship—one funnel being of canvas. Some of her crew having landed, captured and destroyed instruments connected with the wireless installation. Later H.M.A.S. Sydney appeared and an engagement took place between the two vessels in which the Emden lost two funnels and a mast, and caught fire astern. Our correspondent adds that the Sydney was scarcely touched, and that her casualties were only 3 killed and 15 wounded. The Emden's first shot carried away one of the Sydney's range-finders.

The Emden "A Shambles."

The Emden ran ashore on Keeling Island and was burnt out. The captain of the Sydney describes her as "a shambles". He could only see thirty men, out of a complement of three hundred aboard. The Emden had commandeered a two months' supply of stores.

[Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph"]

The Emden—Official Confirmation.

Oct. 10, 3.10 p.m.

Reuter states that it is officially announced that the Emden was driven ashore and burnt in a sharp action off Keeling Island yesterday. The cruiser Sydney forced her to fight. The Emden's loss was considerable. Our losses were three killed and fifteen wounded.

The Emden arrived off Keeling Island and landed an armed force with the object of cutting off cable communication, but H.M.A.S. Sydney arrived on the scene.

Mr. Churchill's Congratulations.

Mr. Winston Churchill has telegraphed to H.M.A.S. Sydney and to the Commonwealth Navy Dept. his warmest congratulations on the brilliant entry of the Australian Navy into the war and the signal service rendered to the allied cause.

EMDEN'S VICTIMS.

Full List of Her Achievements.

Now that the Emden has ended her career of adventure, it is of interest to recall her achievements since the war broke out. The vessels sunk by her are as follow:

Merchant Ships.

Traddock, 4,028 tons, owners Kyle Transport Co., built in 1910 at Dumbarton.

Indus, 3,413 tons, owners James Dourie Limited (London), built in 1904 at Glasgow.

Lovat, 6,102 tons, owners J. Warrack and Co. (Leith), built at Glasgow in 1911.

Killin, 3,544 tons, owners Connell Bros. (Glasgow), built at Glasgow.

Diplomat, 7,915 tons, owners Charente Steamship Company, managed by Harrison's (Liverpool), built in Glasgow in 1912.

Kebings, 4,650 tons, owners Ellerman and Bucknall, Limited, built at Newcastle in 1907.

Oliver Matheson, 4,775 tons, owners Messrs. Cuyler, Irvine and Co., built at Hartlepool.

Tymerio, 3,314 tons, owners Messrs. A. Weir and Co., of London, built at Glasgow.

King Lad, 3,650 tons, owners Messrs. Phillips and Co., of London, built at Sunderland.

Ribers, 8,500 tons, owners Messrs. F. Bolton and Co., of London, built at Sunderland.

Boyle, 4,147 tons, owners Messrs. Mercantile S.S. Co., of London, built at Sunderland.

Bonmohr, 4,808 tons, owners Messrs. W. Thomson and Co., built at Greenock.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

Clan Grant, 3,948 tons, owners Messrs. Cuyler, Irvine and Co., Ltd., of Glasgow, built at Sunderland.

Trilas, 7,582 tons, owners Messrs. Holt, built in 1913.

In addition, the steamer Chilkana has been sunk, as well as a dredger.

Warships.

Russian cruiser Jemchug, sunk at Penang.

French destroyer Mosquet, sunk at Penang.

Koenigsberg Imprisoned.

Nov. 10, 2.55 p.m.

It is officially stated that the German cruiser Koenigsberg has been imprisoned in the Rufiji river, German East Africa, by the sinking of some colliers at the river-mouth.

H.M.S. Chatham Bombards the Koenigsberg.

Nov. 10, 3.40 p.m.

The British cruiser Chatham, which bottled up the Koenigsberg, bombarded the Koenigsberg and a portion of her crew who were entrenched on the river bank; but owing to the dense palm-groves it was impossible to estimate the damage.

Earl Kitchener and Japan.

Nov. 10, 6.40 a.m.

Earl Kitchener has telegraphed to the Japanese War Minister his warmest congratulations on the fall of Tsingtao, adding that the British Army is proud to be associated with its gallant Japanese comrades in this enterprise.

Indian and Pacific Oceans Nearly Free.

With the exception of the German cruisers participating in the Chile engagement the Indian and Pacific Oceans are now free of German cruisers.

Fog Interferes with Operations in France.

Nov. 10, 1.55 a.m.

A Paris communiqué issued in the evening says that there has been no notable modification in the situation, in consequence of difficulties caused by a dense fog in operations of some magnitude.

In the north, the day has been good. We maintained our positions between the river Lys and Langemarck, and made appreciable progress between Langemarck and Dixmude.

More Russian Successes.

Nov. 9, 11 p.m.

A communiqué from Petrograd states that the battle continues in East Prussia. The Russians have occupied Saldau. The enemy beyond the Vistula are still retreating, while south of Przemysl, the Russians have captured another thousand prisoners.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Mr. Winston Churchill.

Mr. Churchill said that eighty miles away the world's greatest battle was raging and there sat in the old hall as usual. That was due to the Navy (Loud cheers). The Navy was naturally impatient to strike a direct blow, but it must be patient. Its time would come. The conditions were curious and novel. We were making all the seas secure and transporting our forces, thus offering a target incomparably greater than the enemy. Mr. Churchill emphasised the fact that the economic pressure of a naval blockade would ultimately spell Germany's doom. Despite its losses, he said, the British Navy is stronger to-day than at the outbreak of the war and particularly so in its most important branches.

Mr. Balfour and "Our Allies."

Mr. Balfour proposed the toast of "Our Allies." Japan, he said, had given them a good omen through the Allies taking Tsingtao from those who flouted them. Mr. Balfour expressed boundless admiration of the triumphal progress and remorseless speed of Russia. Never in those days should it be forgotten that England and France were fighting side by side against the common enemy of civilisation (Great cheering). He also praised the wonderful courage of Servia and Belgium.

A "Great Speech."

Nov. 10, 12.40 a.m.

Mr. Asquith made a great speech at the Guildhall. He emphasised the point that we must not sheathe the sword till Belgium had recovered more than she had sacrificed, till France was adequately secured against menace, till the military domination of Prussia was finally destroyed. This great task, he said, was worthy of a great nation and needed for its accomplishment that every man should give what he had and should do what he could.

Mr. Asquith on the Situation.

Later.

Mr. Asquith, replying for His Majesty's Ministers at the Guildhall banquet, received an ovation. He said: "Never has any government in our history more needed the whole-hearted confidence and unselfish co-operation of the community, without distinction of party or class. Never has that confidence been more ungrudgingly expressed or that co-operation been more generously offered.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

This was the seventh year in succession that he had responded for His Majesty's Ministers at the Guildhall banquet. During that time not only his own country but the world outside had experienced many strange vicissitudes and it was not inappropriate to recall the European situation. It presented new features, startling and arresting, the significance of which it had been left to him to unfold. First, there was the formal annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Advantage was then taken by Austria, with the connivance of another Power, to ride rough-shod over weaker nationalities and aside the public law of Europe.

That was the first, though not the most important of the causes which led to the present war. The other change in the European situation was the sudden emergence in the Ottoman Empire of the Young Turk Party. They had brought about a bloodless revolution; they had deposed Sultan Abdul Hamid; they had established, we all believed, freedom and constitutional government in the Ottoman Empire. Never were longer and sanguinely entertained doomed to more bitter or more complete disappointment, and after six years, we are reluctantly compelled to admit that the Young Turk is a farce. By German ships and by German gold they were tempted to one futile outrage after another.

Lawless bombardment of Russian open ports and an equally lawless incursion into Egyptian territory continued until the Allies, after observing unexampled patience in the face of veiled menaces and impudent evasions, were compelled to yield to the logic of fact and to recognise the Turk as an open enemy. It is not the Turkish people, it is the Ottoman Government, that has drawn the sword; and I do not hesitate to predict that that Government will perish by the swiftness. It is they and not we who have rung the death knell of the Ottoman dominions, not only in Europe but also in Asia.

With this disappearance of Turkey will disappear as I hope and believe, a blight which, for generations past, has withered some of the fairest region. We have no quarrel with the Moslem subjects of the Sultan. Our Sovereign claims, among his most loyal subjects, millions of men of the Moslem faith. Nothing is further from our thoughts than to encourage a crusade against their creed or their holy places. We are prepared to defend them, should the need arise, against all invaders and maintain them inviolate. But the Turkish Empire has committed suicide and has dug with its own hands its own grave.

Turning to financial and economic questions Mr. Asquith explained the measures taken by the Government to deal with the abnormal situation at the beginning of the war. He thought that the results were very satisfactory. Foreign exchanges were working, in the case of most countries, quite satisfactorily. The gold reserves of the Bank of England, which were forty millions sterling on July 22, and which had fallen on August 7 to twenty-seven millions, now stand at the unprecedented figure of sixty-nine and a half millions (Cheers). The central gold reserve, after three months of war, amounts to eighty millions, almost exactly twice the amount at which it stood at the beginning of the crisis.

Mr. Asquith pointed out that the Bank Rate, after fluctuations, was now about level with the quotation at which it stood at this time last year. Food prices had been kept on a fairly normal level, and, though trade had been curtailed in some directions, unemployment had been rather below than above the average. In this connection, Mr. Asquith paid a tribute to the co-operation of the City financiers in relieving the situation. He announced that His Majesty the King, in recognition of this service, had conferred a Peerage upon Mr. Walter Gunliff, Governor of the Bank of England.

Mr. Asquith told his hearers that they should not be moved unduly by the conflicting fortunes of the campaign, which was going to be a long struggle. "There is certainly nothing in the warfare of these hundred days to damp our hope, depress our confidence or impair our resolve." Our enemies have tried in turn three separate objectives, namely, Paris, Warsaw and Calais, from each of which in turn they have retired baffled, frustrated by the invincible steadfastness of the Allies. But this is not enough. We shall not sheathe the sword, which we have not lightly drawn, until Belgium is recovered, in full measure, more than all that she has sacrificed (Cheers); until France is adequately secured against the menace of aggression; until the rights of the smaller nationalities of Europe are placed on an unassailable foundation; until the military domination of Prussia is fully and finally destroyed (Prolonged Cheers). That is a great task, worthy of a great nation. It means, for its accomplishment, that every man among us—old or young, rich or poor, busy or leisureed, learned or simple—should give what he has and do what he can. (Prolonged Cheers).

Recruiting Boom Follows Lord Mayor's Day.

Londo, Nov. 10, 6.40 a.m.

The War Office has been reproached with failure to stimulate recruiting by means of parades, but the appearance of the Colonial troops in the Lord Mayor's Show has had an immediate effect. A fresh boom in recruiting started yesterday. Another deterrent to recruiting has been removed by the announcement of substantial increases in the allowances to the widows and children of soldiers and sailors killed in the war or dying within seven years. The minimum for a family of five is one pound per week.

French Official Telegram.

The following telegram has been received by the Consul-General for France, from the French Government, via Peking, dated November 10th, 10.50 a.m.:

On November 8th the German offensive in the region from Ypres to Dixmude was repulsed everywhere. The Allies advanced between Dixmude and Lys, north-east of St. Eustache and east of Vailly.

In Woerpe we re-captured trenches in the forest of Apremont. A German attack again the heights of the Pass of St. Marie resulted in a marked defeat of the enemy.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The German cruiser Koenigsberg has been imprisoned in the Rufiji River, German East Africa, by the sinking of colliers at the mouth of the river.

With the exception of the cruisers participating in the Chile engagement, the Indian and Pacific Oceans are now free of German warships.

Mr. Churchill has telegraphed to the Commonwealth warmest congratulations on the Sydney's achievement in accounting for the Emden.

The operations in France are being rendered difficult by dense fog.

The Emden was caught in the Cocos Islands by the cruiser Sydney, and following an engagement she caught fire and went ashore.

The captain of the Sydney describes the Emden as "a shambles"; he saw only 30 out of a complement of 300 on board.

The Russians have occupied Soldau in East Prussia, and the enemy beyond the Vistula is still retreating.

South of Przemysl the Russians have captured another thousand prisoners.

Mr. Asquith's great speech at the Guildhall is given to-day.

The Lord Mayor's Show has had the effect of creating a fresh boom in recruiting.

NEWS.

The Emden's exploits at Penang are described in this issue.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

General news and an article on the enemy's trade appear on page 3.

The second performance of "The Blue Bird" last night was a great success.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—8.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.</p

NOTICES

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1914.

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Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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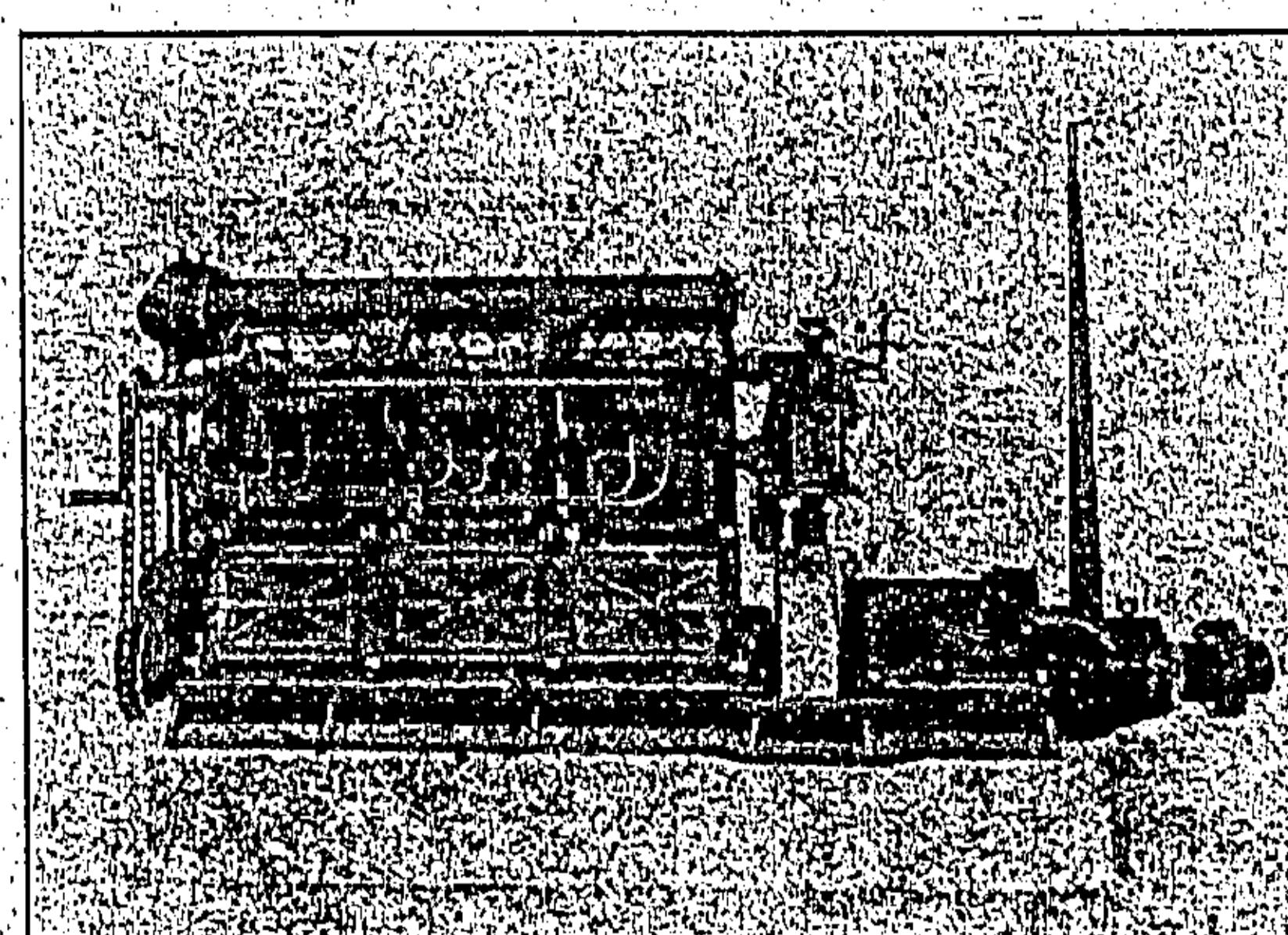
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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

War and Disease.

The news from Europe indicates the first serious outbreak of disease in connection with the war. An official telegram from the Russian capital published on Monday states that the Austrians, in their retreat from Galicia, are leaving many cholera victims. The report, if true, cannot be taken too lightly as it is an established fact that disease, once it breaks out among troops in such a form, is actually more destructive of human life than bullets. The Russians have particular cause, too, to be extremely careful of cholera as they are the invading army and must traverse territories which are polluted with the disease. The report from the Austrian front is not surprising as cholera raged in the Balkans during the war there and so recent is that event that the germs of the dreaded scourge may not have been eliminated. Vaccination among the Slav peoples is not so complete as among the Germans, the British or the French and even smallpox is not impossible.

Daily Press.

British Trade Returns.
It can readily be understood that while the whole of the British Navy is actively employed in patrolling the seas the demand for Welsh coal must be much greater than in normal times. From the replies returned to the Board of Trade inquiries in September the general conclusion was that there was at the moment a contraction of employment as a result of the war, this contraction had been met to a very marked extent by reduction of hours instead of by reduction of staff; 93 per cent. of the workpeople engaged in production were still wholly or partially employed. Moreover, the returns showed that of the contraction of 7 per cent. in the numbers employed at least two-thirds represent men who have left for military or naval service and who were, therefore, not unemployed. Thus the percentage of workpeople wholly unemployed (including women) had only increased by a little more than two. It cannot be supposed that since these investigations were made conditions have greatly changed. Certainly they have not changed for the worse; all the indications, in fact, point to improvement, and as soon as the few enemy ships which are roving about the ocean highways are captured or destroyed, increased shipping facilities should help the trade of Great Britain considerably. Never has the world had a better object lesson in the advantages of sea supremacy.

China Mail.

The German Naval Menace and How it Was Met.

For the two years 1909-10 Germany actually launched a greater warship tonnage than Great Britain, so that here again there is found proof for the necessity of our augmented activity since then. During the past five years Britain has launched 755,620 tons, against 517,409 tons by Germany; but it should be noted that the latter figure does not include submarines, there being no official data available as to these. Approximately our total naval expenditure is double that of Germany, the basis of comparison being the same; the number of men borne is 90 per cent. greater. Last year the expenditure on new construction was 57 per cent. greater. The tonnage of British warships launched was 36 per cent. greater than that of German ships. This disparity between the percentages of cost and tonnage launched of new construction of the two nations is due partly to the greater size and superiority of the British units, and in part to the fluctuations owing to the state of progress of the various vessels in the builders' yards, and the explosion of German submarines, this type of craft being much more costly per ton displacement. In view of the relative extent of our coast line and of the interests involved overseas, the excess of expenditure is none too large.

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1914.

GENERAL NEWS.

Loyal Maoris. The Urwera tribe of Maoris, who have offered 1,000 acres of land to the Empire Defence Fund, are the mountaineers of New Zealand, and it was in their territory that the last great fight took place. On July 20, 1868, they swept down on a British force of eighty-eight men under Captain Westrup. Their victory was complete, for with the loss of only two killed, they put his force to flight, and captured all his stores, guns, and ammunition. After desultory fighting for two years the authorities decided that the war was best fitted for the loyalist Maoris, and it was by men of their own race that the Urwera were finally subjugated. Te Kooti, the leader of the rebellion, was subsequently given a yearly income and a grant of land at Kihikihi. There he died not long ago, full of years and experience, a very loyal British subject.—*Pall Mall*.

Earl Kitchener and Edinburgh University.

Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, has accepted the rectorship of Edinburgh University in order to make his position as a member of the Cabinet legal. English laws require that a Cabinet officer be a member of Parliament, but in a few instances some of the faculty of certain educational institutions also may hold Cabinet appointment. As Earl Kitchener was appointed to his Cabinet position from the army, it was necessary that he either engage in a political contest for a seat in Parliament or be appointed to one of the positions from which his Cabinet appointment would be legal. In order to avoid any political division and to expedite the matter the latter course was chosen.

Extracting Bullets by Magnet. The system of extracting German bullets by electro-magnets is being tried with success at Lyons, says the *Times*. An electro-magnet has been installed in one of the military hospitals, and has permitted the extraction of a bullet embedded four and a half inches in the flesh of a patient. This would have proved a difficult operation by other processes.

Earl Roberts's Birthday. Sept. 30.—Congratulations from all parts of the country were showered upon Earl Roberts at Eglomere, Ascot, to-day, on his entering upon his eighty-third year. The King and Queen were very early in expressing their good wishes for the veteran Field-Marshal, and other messages came from prominent men in military, naval, and Civil services. Earl Roberts is spending the day at home with his family.

C. P. R. Employs Extra Men. Montreal, September 28.—The Canadian Pacific Railroad announced here to-day that the operating departments of its eastern and western lines would employ 6,000 extra men within the next two months. The object of employing such a number of labourers at this time, the company states, was to relieve distress brought about by the war in Europe.

Dr. Aldis Wright's Will. Dr. William Aldis Wright, LL.D., of Beccles, Suffolk, Vice-Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, who left estate of the gross value of £5,080, bequeathed to Trinity College, Cambridge, such of his books and MSS. as they may select within six months of his decease, and £5,000 for the maintenance and improvement of the Library of the College, £5,000 to the Chancellor, Masters, and scholars of the University of Cambridge for the Library of the University.

Afghanistan Trade. Karachi, October 6.—Major Webb Ware, in his comments on Afghanistan trade via the Nushki route, states that the Nushki trade with Herat shows encouraging signs of vigour. It is to be noted that Indian as well as English goods of high class are favoured, not only by the traders of Western Afghanistan but also by the merchants of upper Khorassan and that it is a error to suppose, because the Russian market is in a position to supply certain classes of goods very much cheaper than can be done from our side, that the same applies in the case of every type of goods.

NOTICE

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THE ENEMY'S TRADE.

Opportunities for British Manufacturers.

Too much talk invariably leads to little action, and it would be well to remember this, while we are discussing ways and means of capturing German trade. The press has been inundated with countless suggestions of how to do it, and if but one-tenth of those that are practical had been immediately acted upon, there would have been grounds for satisfaction. As it is, with the exception of a few isolated cases, little or nothing has yet been achieved. Human nature's first impulse is always to follow the line of least resistance, which is more often than not utterly futile, and not till this futility is completely exposed is it ever abandoned for the more glorious but more practical course.

Many people seem to be under the impression that if they only exercise German patents or operate their trademarks a large proportion of the enemy's trade will be permanently secured to them. Nothing could be more fallacious or calculated to do more harm to British interests than this mistaken attitude. It is understood that the policy which the Board of Trade mean to adopt is that the patents and trademarks should revert to the enemy at the end of the war. Let us clearly understand what the result of this would be. It would mean that the British manufacturer would be maintaining the goodwill of the alien's business during the temporary suspension of his patents and trademarks, to be handed over to him when hostilities had ceased—in other words, holding an umbrella over him until the storm is past.

It is for this reason that the British Milk Products Company (Limited), whose registered offices are at 69, Mark Lane, E.C., has been formed, to put upon the market a product called "Sanaphos," which is intended to replace Sanatogen. The Sanatogen trademarks and patent are the sole property of Johannes Atraham von Wulff, of 231, Friedrichstrasse, Berlin. There are no British interests of any kind involved in the production of Sanatogen and all the profits of that product go into the pockets of an alien enemy. This is, therefore, clearly an instance in which the British public will welcome the opportunity of assisting in capturing the enemy's trade. For the reasons we have stated the owners of "Sanaphos" do not propose to apply for a licence to work the Sanatogen patent, nor to secure its trade mark; accordingly, "Sanaphos" is prepared by a process with does not infringe the German patent, but at the same time preserves all the remedial qualities of Sanatogen with the addition of other valuable characteristics. The basis of the preparation is English milk, while all the ingredients are prepared by English manufacturers, and under the direct personal supervision of a well-known English consulting chemist. No extravagant prices are charged for "Sanaphos."

It will be sold at a figure which will bring it within the reach of all classes, and leave the British Milk Products Company merely a reasonable profit. The chairman of the company is Sir William Taylor, K.C.B., the late Surgeon-General of the Forces; and it is, indeed, gratifying to note that the first step taken by this new enterprise was to offer free large supplies of its preparation to the Admiralty and War Office for the use of the hospitals, and also to the Red Cross Society, while a first consignment of the remedy has already been despatched to the Belgian Relief Fund for the benefit of sufferers in Belgium.

The British Milk Products Company has set an example of how to seize a temporary advantage, and turn it to good and lasting account. The important point to remember is that in gaining a temporary pecuniary advantage they should not allow themselves to be utilised for the future benefit of the alien enemy. Opportunities now present themselves which will never again arise our way, and a carefully

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD
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"Belvoir" 165 Wanchai Road, 5 roomed houses, view of harbour. Apply to—167, Wanchai Road.

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TO LET.—Nos. 19, 21, 23, and 25, Shelley Street, newly painted and colourwashed.

No. 59 The Peak (5 Cameron Villas)

BEACONSFIELD, Battery Path; No. 19 Belilio Terrace.

"KIRKENDOA" finished, No. 122 Plantation Road, Peak. Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

TO LET.—No. 3, "Ormsby Villas," Kowloon. Buildings at the rear of Lyee moon Villas. Can be used for Stables or Motor Garage. Apply to—

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considered policy is necessary if we would reap the rich harvest that awaits us. A rich harvest has already been gathered by the German proprietors of Sanatogen in this country, but the British preparation, "Sanaphos," which is entirely unequal in every respect, is now intended to replace it, and we can confidently assure that the British Milk Products Company, as the originators of the first practical step in competition, will reap the reward of having been the pioneers of a movement fraught with such great possibilities for British enterprise.

Pall Mall.

THE BLUEBIRD

IS COMING.

If you have lost your appetite

one of the big variety of

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DR CAFE is sure to tempt

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NOTICES.

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Very light, extremely palatable & refreshing. Brewed from the finest ENGLISH malt and hops.

SOLE AGENTS:

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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

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The rates of subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.

Weekly issue—\$18 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month are proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

A daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

MARRIAGE.

LYON-MOW FUNG CHUNG.—At All Saints' Church, Tientsin, on the 15th Oct. 1914, by the Rev. J. H. Sedgwick, Bayard, eldest son of Judge Jay F. Lyon, Elkhorn, Wisconsin U.S.A., to Elsie Maud, second youngest daughter of the late Mr. Mow Fung Chung of Hongkong and Australia.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

慎行無往莫當事要訪探大正論言書宗根本

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Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1914.

A SCHEMER EXPOSED.

The notorious individual Sun Yat-sen is coming by his own these days. Of late the President of the Chinese Republic has not been sparing in denouncing him as a traitor to his country, and now we find him openly dubbed in a Presidential Mandate as "rebel Sun Wen." He is accused of stirring up strife up and down the land at a time when the situation is one of extreme delicacy, in consequence of the European war, and there appears to be good grounds, in the incidents cited, to support the President in making the charge. We are not at the moment concerned with this aspect of the Mandate, however; rather would we emphasise the observations of Yuan Shih-kai on the causes which led him (Yuan) to take up the post of President of the Republic.

Hitherto partisans of Sun Yat-sen have often made a point of the so-called self-sacrifice of their leader in giving up the post of Provisional President to make way for Yuan Shih-kai. But what does the latter say on this point? He avers that the Provisional Government was established by Sun Yat-sen with the support of a score of persons of his private party, and that while in office he demonstrated his complete incapacity for the work. To use the President's own words, "besides being unable to administer the government of the country, he lacked the capability of governing the Army." He even misinterpreted the Republic's form of government.

He violated the established law and the principles of social relation, on the plea of equality." That is a strong indictment, to be sure; and it leads up to the reason why, in President Yuan's opinion, Sun Yat-sen gave up office. This reason is that Sun became aware that he had lost the confidence of the people, and realising that his downfall was imminent he sought to give up office and thus conceal his shortcomings. Then it was that Yuan Shih-kai, to use his own phrase, "could not help assuming the responsible and difficult duties."

This statement of the President's we believe to be a true representation of the facts of the case. Sun Yat-sen as an agitator has no equal—he knows all the tricks of the trade; and he is shrewd enough to see when the tide is going against him. But of administrative ability he has not the least shadow of knowledge, nor ever will. That of itself is sufficient to unfit him for high office, apart altogether from the dangers of having an obvious schemer and opportunist at the head of a nation's affairs. Happily since President Yuan has been in office a sharp watch has been kept on the disturbers of the country's peace, and it is reassuring at this time to know that that policy is being steadfastly pursued.

A Cheeky Chinese. Yesterday, we notice, Mr. Melbourne inflicted a smart fine on a Chinese tallyman from one of the Blue Funnel boats, who not only objected to having his cabin searched by a native revenue man, but who emphasized the fact by assaulting the native in question. We are very glad to see that this cheeky individual has been fine.

brought to book. The work of the officials is quite arduous enough as it is, where the searching of vessels for contraband is concerned, without unnecessary obstacles being placed in their way. The situation is not without its humorous side. Probably no Hongkong or Canton Chinese would ever have created this particular kind of trouble. More often than not the really cheeky Chinese is he who has been to England, America or Australia; and he, in a general way, thinks himself vastly superior to his own countrymen here! We should have thought that if a native revenue officer is good enough to be appointed to examine the effects and cabin of a Chinese gentleman from Canton, he is equally good enough for the same performance where a Holt's tallyman, who has been half an hour in Liverpool, is concerned.

Secret Compartments. Talking of Chinese law-breakers, an interesting case came before the Marine Court on Saturday, when a woman was fined \$50 for having in her junk "a secret compartment in which either goods or persons could be concealed." This conviction will

probably lead to a more thorough overhauling of the native craft sailing in and out of Hongkong; for the existence of such compartments is far too useful to the criminal fleeing from justice, to the returning deportee or to the smugglers of opium and arms. The trick is an old one, and a hundred years ago (or less), was well known to the "Famishers"—as the Kent coast revenue officers were affectionately styled by the local snuff-runners and gin-smugglers. Many a channel and North Sea fishing boat contained such hiding-places; many even boasted a hollow bulk-head between cabin and hold, wherein bales of silk were closely packed.

Rough on the Officials. Rough on the Officials. But the revenue men had to walk warily in hunting for these secret places. For a trick commonly played on the more unpopular among them (for that matter, we never heard of a Famisher who was not unpopular) was to send him an anonymous letter, to the effect that the smack Bluebell or Mary Jane had a hollow bulkhead. Keen on a capture, a greenhorn officer would board the smack in question, accompanied by a couple of carpenters who would have had bare hands and perhaps do several pounds' worth of damage to the boat, only to find that the bulkheads were sound and solid and innocent of concealment. But perhaps the Kentishmen's cleverest dodge was the oil-cake trick. A harmless-looking barge would arrive at (say) Whitstable or Sandwich or Folkestone, loaded up with oil-cake brought from Holland. Of course there was no difficulty in getting the revenue people to pass such a harmless cargo, and it was years before they discovered that they had been rather badly "had," and that one oil-cake in every half dozen was made of compressed snuff.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

In spite of the counter-attraction offered by the "Blue Bird" performance at the Théâtre Royal last night, a large number of people attended at the Victoria to witness the new war pictures; and these, to judge by the frequent and prolonged applause, fully appreciated the stirring scenes that were shown. Territorials and regulars, English and French, Russians and Belgians, men and ships appeared and reappeared, telling, in a fascinating manner, of the early stages of the outbreak of war. Two of the most popular sections of the long three-part film were the march past of the London Scottish and the Hongkong Boy Scouts at work.

The goods were identified by Mr. J. R. Gulland, assistant manager on Holt's Wharf, who said the goods belonged to the Atreus, which was alongside the wharf for a day and a half, and which departed on Sunday.

The defendant told his Worship that she was only carrying the goods for someone else. She was a widow with a young child, and had to take any job she could get. She was only to receive forty cents for carrying these goods.

The case was remanded for the production of a further police witness.

DAY BY DAY.

THE SWEETEST MUSIC IS NOT IN ORATORIES, BUT IN THE HUMAN VOICE WHEN IT SPEAKS FROM ITS INSTANT LIFE TONES OF TENDERNESS, TRUTH, AND COURAGE.—Emerson.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 70;

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 60;

Closed to-day at 1 p.m.

Siberian Mail—Closes to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the Telegraph published 38 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 38 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 8.0-16d.

Electric Fittings Stolen.

From an empty house in China Road, electric fittings to the value of \$31 have been stolen.

Property Sale.

To-morrow at 3 p.m. Mr. G. P. Lamont is selling at his saleroom leasehold property situated on the Praya East.

Loss of Jewellery.

From the house of Mrs. Wilkinson, Bowen Road, jeweller to the value of \$427, including a pair of diamond bracelets, of the value of \$100.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks a generous donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—H. Scott \$100.

Colony Health.

Last week there were notified two cases of diphtheria (non-fatal), two of enteric (one fatal) and one fatal occurrence of puerperal fever. All were Chinese save one of diphtheria, the sufferer in this instance being a Portuguese. There were no cases of plague.

At Home.

To-day, being the anniversary of the birthday of King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy, who was born in 1869, Com. Volpicelli, Consul-General, held a reception at the Italian Consulate, this morning. Members of the Consular body and leading residents of the Colony paid calls.

Fell over Embankment.

A Chinese who apparently fell down a railway embankment was found lying injured at Hung Hom yesterday by Mr. C. D. Lambert, Loco. Supt. of the Kowloon-Canton Railway. He was taken to the hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from compound fracture of the left leg. His body was also badly bruised.

St. Vincent de Paul Fete.

The Council General of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul informs us that they wish to make over a certain proportion of the net proceeds of the Al Fresco Fete, which has been postponed till next Sunday, November 15, to the Prince of Wales' Fund. It is hoped that this fact will be a still further inducement to the people of Hongkong to patronise the fete. The tickets which were sold for the 8th instant will, of course, hold good for next Sunday's event.

THE OLD STORY.

Carrying It for Somebody Else.

A Chinese sampan woman was at the Police Court this morning, charged with stealing a quantity of steel chain, and a steel wire rope from the s.s. Atreus, and also with being in unlawful possession of a canvas awning, on November 7.

The goods were identified by Mr. J. R. Gulland, assistant manager on Holt's Wharf, who said the goods belonged to the Atreus, which was alongside the wharf for a day and a half, and which departed on Sunday.

The defendant told his Worship that she was only carrying the goods for someone else. She was a widow with a young child, and had to take any job she could get. She was only to receive forty cents for carrying these goods.

The case was remanded for the production of a further police witness.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE FATE OF THE EMDEN.

Our Sea Supremacy Becoming

More Absolute.

The Mails.

Canadian and English Mails.

Closed to-day at 1 p.m.

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The case was remanded for the production of a further police witness.

THE EMDEN AT PENANG.

"HELL LET LOOSE!"

Full Account of Her Venture.

The following account of the Emden's dramatic exploits in Penang Harbour on October 28th, is from the *Penang Gazette*:

The Emden, which, apparently, had been lying outside Penang on the night of Tuesday, October 27th, entered at about 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning, when the light was still faint and deceptive, and making for the fore funnel smoke, and he immediately gave the alarm by shouting "Emden!" A shot was almost at once fired by the Russian at the German ship, but it missed, and the Emden, now abreast of her opponent, fired four shells at the Russian, two of which hit.

One of the guards on board the Russian, keeping a close watch on the incoming vessel, observed the foremost funnel smoke, and he immediately gave the alarm by shouting "Emden!" A shot was almost at once fired by the Russian at the German ship, but it missed, and the Emden, now abreast of her opponent, fired four shells at the Russian, two of which hit.

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One of the

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by the Correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph").

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

NITRATE AND EXPLOSIVES.

Sir.—I see in your weekly edition a letter from a gentleman who signs himself, "Neutral." He says that nitrate of lime has no connection whatsoever with explosives. Will "Neutral" enlighten your readers on the following point:—

Can the nitrogen in the calcium be converted into nitric acid, and then into nitro-explosives, picric acid, etc., can the nitrogen in the calcium salt be converted into potassium salt, or can the wood pulp be used for the manufacture of gun-cotton explosives?

I have not seen the *Globe*'s correspondent's letter, but I presume he knows the business.

Yours etc.,

CHANG KWOCK-HING, M.E.

Canton, November 9, 1914.

WAR ITEMS.

Prince Decorated.

Berlin, Sept. 30.—Prince William of Hohenzollern, whose daughter is the wife of Manoel, former King of Portugal, has been decorated with the Order of the Iron Cross first and second class.

Bavarian Prince Wounded.

Berlin, Sept. 30.—According to the *Local Anzeiger*, Prince Franz, son of the King of Bavaria, who is a rank of major-general, and is in command of the second Bavarian regiment, has been slightly wounded in the thigh.

Under Government Control.

Berlin, Sept. 30.—(Via London)—Two cigarette factories in Germany, the Jasmatzi concern at Dresden, and the Batschari factory at Baden-Baden, owned by the Anglo-American tobacco combine, have been placed under government control, for the reason that a majority of the capital is held in England.

Kaiser's Stock Captured.

London, Sept. 30.—A despatch to the *Star* from Petrograd says that among the remarkable war trophies arriving at Smolensk is the entire stock of Emperor William's famous pedigree cattle and stud horses, captured by the Russians from the Emperor's estate at Rominien, in East Prussia. They

were taken to Moscow and presented to the Russian Agricultural Institute for distribution to agricultural breeding associations. Anti-British Feeling.

Venice, Sept. 30 (via Paris).—News which has reached here says that the anti-British feeling in Austria is becoming more pronounced than ever. The few remaining British residents at Trieste are finding their position intolerable. An English chaplain has been arrested three times. On the last occasion he was called out of bed at 4 o'clock in the morning, and the police insisted on remaining in his bedroom while he dressed. An English woman, 78 years old, in the same city, has been compelled to report in person to the police station every other day.

Mr. Potter, instructed by Mr. Otto Kong-sing, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. F. O. Jenkins, instructed by Mr. E. M. Tozer, appeared for the second defendant.

When the court sat, Mr. Jenkins informed his Lordship that he was no longer instructed.

Mr. Potter regretted that his friend had to make that announcement, because he was told now, that his friend's clients had consented to judgment for the amount in the hands of Mr. Needham, \$8,000, and also for \$1,000 for costs. He had also an application to make in chambers in connection with the matter.

Judgment was entered accordingly.

SAFETY OF ROUTES.

Bengal Chamber's Statement.

Calcutta, October 15. In the course of the statement giving the Bengal Chamber's views on the positions in trade it is said the situation caused by the Emden was throughout closely considered by the committee and they have been in correspondence with the Government of India and the Government of Bengal regarding the measures which could be taken to protect adequately the important trade routes converging on Calcutta. In order that trade might be resumed without the likelihood of damage or further interruption, it was a matter of general relief and satisfaction that early in October intimation was received that the Bay of Bengal was considered to be reasonably safe, and it need not be said that the committee voice the hope of the whole country that there will be no occasion for another similar compulsory stoppage of trade.

As regards the detention of vessels by the Government it is stated, apart from the loss of hire that these vessels might have earned had they been set free earlier for trading purposes, the compulsory detention of them and their cargoes at Colombo for over two months has been the cause of serious inconvenience and loss to Calcutta consignees and shippers. It is unnecessary to refer in detail to the lengthy correspondence which the committee had had regarding these steamer, especially as it is believed that the authorities concerned have now decided to allow them to proceed to Calcutta to discharge.

Patriotic Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 29.—Winnipeg's patriotic fund has now passed the half million mark and last night reached the sum of \$526,375.85, all of which is to be paid within one year. Collections are still coming freely and this figure will be largely augmented.

Russian Revolutionary Arrested.

London, Sept. 20.—A despatch to the *Evening Star* from Petrograd says the famous Russian revolutionary leader, Vladimir Bourtseff, who returned to Russia to fight for the land from which he escaped while a prisoner, has been arrested.

Prince of Wales' Fund.

Singapore, October 20.—The Singapore Prince of Wales' Fund

now amounts to \$16,623. H. E. the Governor and Lady Young have subscribed \$2,500, whereof \$250 is for local distress.

German 42 cm. Guns.

The German 42 centimetre guns weigh about 100 tons and cost roughly \$100,000 sterling each. Each shot weighs about a ton and costs \$2,000 sterling. They can only be fired approximately 120 times. They have a range of 21 kilometres (over 13 miles). Report has it that they have guns of larger calibre capable of shooting 45 kilometres (roughly 28 miles).

Sisters of Mercy Killed.

The Times correspondent reports that Sisters of Mercy were killed in Rheims cathedral. Shells fell upon the prisoners, he says, killing three or four and wounding others. Four Sisters of Mercy also lay dead on the floor of the cathedral; their white faces set with the sublimity of their faith. All around were the figures of kneeling women, their lips moving in fervent prayer.

Canada's Machine Gun Battery.

What is to be known officially as machine gun battery No. 1 has been equipped at a cost of considerably over \$150,000, the expense being borne by a few of the most prominent men in Canada, says an Ottawa message. The equipment consists of 16 automatic machine guns, capable of firing 400 shots per minute, mounted on eight armoured motor trucks, four motor gun-trucks, 18 motor cycles, one repair car, in which every conceivable kind of material for repair work is installed, one tool car, carrying trenching and every other kind of tools necessary for modern warfare, and a complement of 120 officers and men. With the equipment will be carried four extra guns. The motor trucks will carry tripods, so that it will be possible to take the guns off the trucks and set them up wherever desired. The trucks carry ammunition and gun crews, thus enabling them to be removed rapidly from one place to another with their ammunition. The motors are about sixty horsepower each, and are capable of travelling forty miles an hour. The gentlemen who have made this gift to the Dominion Government are: The Hon. Clifton Sifton, Thomas Ahearn, Warren Y. Soper, J. R. Both, Sir Henry K. Egan, Ottawa; Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, H. S. Holt, Mortimer H. Davis, Hugh Paton, R. Brutinel, Bentley Drummond, Montreal; T. A. Burrows, Winnipeg; C. W. McLean, W. A. Downey, Brockville; and Sir Donald Mann, Toronto. Most of the men are chauffeurs and mechanics.

German Women and Children at Singapore.

When all the German male residents in Singapore were gathered in and sent to St. John's Island for internment, it was understood, says the *Straits Times*, that some steps would be taken by the authorities later to deal with the women and children. Now those measures have been announced. We understand that all the German ladies resident here are to be removed from Singapore. They are being given the choice of going to any place in the F.M.S. provided they are not within ten miles of the sea or of a navigable river; or of going to a neutral country. Already several ladies have left Singapore and gone to Bangkok, and it seems not unlikely that Java will receive some of them.

A New Scotch Reel.

Dance, since ye're dancing,

William,

Dance up and doon,

Set to your partners, William,

We'll play the tune!

See, make a bow to Paris,

Here's Antwerp-ton,

Off to the Gulf of Riga,

Back to Verdun—

Ay, but I'm thinking, laddie,

You'll use your sheen!

Dance, since ye're dancing,

William,

Dance up and doon,

Set to your partners, William,

We'll play the tune!

What! Wad ye stop the pipers?

Nay, 'tis over-soon!

Dance, since ye're dancing,

William,

Dance up and doon,

Set to your partners, William,

We'll play the tune!

What! Wad ye stop the pipers?

Nay, 'tis over-soon!

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SHIPPING

CANADIAN PACIFIC
ROYAL MAIL.
STEAMSHIP LINE.

From Hongkong

Sailings Temporarily Withdrawn

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA," and "EMPEROR OF ASIA" are new quadrupole screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA," "EMPEROR OF ASIA," via "EMPEROR OF INDIA," "EMPEROR OF JAPAN," via "MONTBAGLE". Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car fares Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £5 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc. Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage have the option of returning from San Francisco by the

of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha, and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail Ports of call in Japan.

Further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China. Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals, taking passengers and cargo at current rates.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1914.

Agents.

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East.—16, DES VIEUX ROAD, HONG-KONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED

Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
TAIWAN	21st Nov.	27th Nov.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand, and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 99.

For Freight and Passage apply.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Sailing Date

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.....	Yasaka Maru Capt. Yamawaki T. 25,000 Miyasaki Maru Capt. Teranaka T. 16,000	WEDNES., 18th Nov. at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shai, Moji, Kobo, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Sado Maru Capt. Arakawa T. 12,500 Yokohama Maru Capt. Konatsubara T. 12,500	TUES., 17th Nov. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Brisbane	Hilachi Maru Capt. Sato T. 16,000 Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	FRI., 20th Nov. at noon.

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Brisbane	Hilachi Maru Capt. Sato T. 16,000 Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	FRI., 20th Nov. at noon.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	Hakata Maru Capt. Kawashima T. 12,500	THURS., 12th Nov.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Wakasa Maru Capt. Itsuno T. 125,000	WEDNES., 4th Nov.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500 Kawachi Maru Capt. Nakamura T. 12,500	FRIDAY, 20th Nov. at 5 p.m.
KOBE & Yokohama	Kitano Maru Capt. Cope T. 16,000	SUNDAY, 29th Nov.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	1st February
Kishima	20,000 "	2nd February
Mishima	16,000 "	11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday	26th January
Sado	12,500 "	9th	2nd February
Yokohama	12,500 "	23rd	February
Awa	12,500 "	9th	March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	23rd	March
Tambi	12,500 "	6th	April
Aki	12,500 "	20th	April
Sado	12,500 "	4th	May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI.....	Yingchow	12th Nov. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Liangchow	15th Nov. at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chinkiang	15th Nov.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	17th Nov. at 4 p.m.
WWEI & TTSIN	Hulchow	19th Nov. at noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenan," "Shaohsing" and the S.S. "Liangchow," "Luchow," and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Telephone No. 36

Hongkong 11th Nov., 1914.

TO SAIL

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

For freight and passage apply.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong 9th October, 1914. General Agents.

SHIPPING

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Arrived or about	To	Will leave on or about
Tibodas	JAVA	1st half Nov.	JAPAN	1st half Nov.
Timanoeck	JAVA	1st half Nov.	S'HAII	1st half Nov.
Tikembang	S'HAII	1st half Nov.	JAVA	1st half Nov.
Tilpanas	JAPAN	1st half Nov.	JAVA	1st half Nov.
Tillatjap	JAVA	1st half Nov.	JAPAN	2nd half Nov.
Tiklini	JAVA	2nd half Nov.	S'HAII	2nd half Nov.
Tilliwong	JAVA	1st half Dec.	JAPAN	1st half Dec.
Tillareom	JAVA	1st half Dec.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574 York Building. (15)

LOG BOOK.

The Port of Antwerp.

The total shipping of Antwerp in 1913 reached 7,050 vessels of 14,146,819 tons, an increase of 83 vessels and 385,228 tons compared with 1912. The major portion of this total was accounted for by British shipping, which amounted to 3,352 vessels measuring 8,173,231 tons. It is over seven years since British shipping at Antwerp failed to show an increase. The shipping under the German flag amounted to 1,705 vessels measuring 4,510,522 tons, and accounted for an increase, compared with 1912, of 78 vessels and 361,005 tons. German shipping has not failed to show a substantial increase each year for the past 20 years or more, except on one occasion—a slight decline in 1903. The number of Norwegian vessels increased in 1913 by 28, and their tonnage by 57,898 tons, a noticeable augmentation. United States shipping increased by six vessels and some 37,600 tons, and Dutch shipping by 51,272 tons. The shipping under the French flag also showed a growth in tonnage, as did that under the Japanese, Swedish and Danish flags. The visit to the port of four Siamese vessels, measuring 10,024 tons, is worthy of record. Another point worthy of mention is the decline of British shipping visiting Antwerp in 1913. Since the world-wide financial crisis of 1907 there had been not only no falling-off in British shipping visiting Antwerp, but a steady annual increase. In

SHIPPING.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.

For	Steamship	On
S'PORE	Fang & C'cutta	Thur. 12th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Chunsang	Fri. 13th Nov. at noon
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat. 14th Nov. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat. 21st Nov. at 3 p.m.
YAHAMA, Kobe & Moji	Yatshing*	Thur. 26th Nov. at d'light
SHAI, Kobe & Moji	Namsang*	Sat. 28th Nov. at d'light

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei.

† Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE HOMEWARD.

For Steamers. Date of Departure. LONDON & HULL.....Merionethshire.....24th Dec.

TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.

VICTORIA, VVER, S'TLE TACOMA & P'LAND Glenroy.....24th Nov.

VIA HONOLULU.....

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. Sub. Ex. No. 9.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals, taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. Agents. 14

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS FORGE MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 787' x 88' x 34'6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for:—

JOHN I. THORNycroft & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.

0.6 type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address:—"TAIKOODOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 221.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dispatched.
Miles, London via Spore etc.	Yasaka M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.
Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool	Achilles	B. & S.	20, Nov.
London & Genoa via Spore, &c.	Nellore	P. & O.	25, Nov.
London & Hull	Mer'shire	J. M. Co.	24, Dec.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Vitoria, B.C., & T'ma via S'hai &c.	Parama M.	O. S. K.	11, Nov.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, etc.	Glenroy	J. M. Co.	24 Nov.
Via, B.C., T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Seattle M.	O. S. K.	25, Nov.
San Foo via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	1, Dec.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chilean Ports via Japan	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	2, Dec.
San Foo via S'hai & Japan &c.	Shiryo M.	T. K. K.	8, Dec.
San Foo via M'la & Japan &c. China	P. M. Co.	P. M. Co.	12, Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports	Aldenham	G. L. Co.	14, Nov.
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	20, Nov.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	P. & O.	15, Nov.	
Vladivostok via Japan	Tambov	R. V. F.	16, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Amazone	M. M.	17, Nov.
Foochow via Swatow & Amoy	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	18, Nov.
Shanghai and Kobe	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.
Nagasaki, Ko'sa and Yokohama	Daijin M.	O. S. K.	19, Nov.
Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	20, Nov.
Bombay via Spore & Colombo	Loengsang	J. M. Co.	21, Nov.
Bombay via Spore, Port S'ham	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	23, Nov.
Penang & Colombo	Peking M.	O. S. K.	M. of N.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haifang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjilrembang	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tjilwong	J. C. J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tjipanac	J. C. J. L.	F. desp.
Japan	Tjibaneck	J. C. J. L.	F. half N.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J. C. J. L.	F. half N.
	Tjitaroem	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

Regular Sailing for Boston & New York via Ports.

(Via Suez: With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)

For NEW YORK via PANAMA

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1914.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1914.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The ss. KOREA arrived at San Francisco on the 2nd instant.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The T. K. K. ss. ANYO MARU will leave Hongkong on Wednesday, the 2nd December.

CONSIGNEES

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE."

From PORTLAND, SEATTLE and VANCOUVER.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge or remaining on board after 5 p.m. on 7th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the steamer or Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered on 13th instant will be subject to rent.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo must be left on board or in Godown and examination of same will be held on 13th inst. at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented on or before 16th inst. otherwise they will not be recognised.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 6th November 1914.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Tjimaneck, Dut. ss. 9,944. A. W. L.

8th Inst.—Muntok, 1st Inst.

J. C. J. L.

Agapenor, Br. ss. 4,770. R. A. T.

8th Inst.—Shanghai, 6th Inst.

Gen. B. & S.

Skerries, Br. ss. 2,794. J. W. Angus

Inst.—Singapore, 1st Inst.

D. & Co.

Nubia, Br. ss. 3,692. A. B. Garroway

</div

THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1914.

TO-DAY'S LATE TELEGRAMS.

THE EMDEN.

NEARLY ALL HER CREW DEAD.

THE CRUISER REFUSED TO GIVE IN.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Nov. 11, 9.55 a.m.

Four officers and a few men have been taken prisoners from the Emden. The rest are dead. The Emden refused to give in when she ran on the reef, and then burst out.

THE KARLSRUHE.

Cruising Ship Captured by British.

New York, Sept. 28.—Sir Courtney Bennett, British Consul-General, has announced that the steamer Lorenzo, registered as a United States merchantman, and the Norwegian steamer Thor have been captured by a British cruiser in the act of sinking the German cruiser Karlsruhe at sea and have been taken to St. Lucia to await disposition by a prize court. The German cruiser escaped.

The Lorenzo, a vessel of 1,842 tons, left New York on August 6 for Buenos Aires. She was built in Newport News, Va., in 1913. She is 355 feet long and has a beam of 49 feet. She is owned by the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company.

The Thor is a steamer of 943 tons. She left New York on August 1 for Newport News, Va. She was built at Bergen and is 275 feet long and has a beam of 38 feet. She is owned by the Inter-American Steamship Company.

Allies' Cruisers Watch.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Officials at the British Embassy here believe that German cruisers in West Indian waters have been entirely dependent for some time upon such coal and supplies as they have been able to obtain from neutral merchant steamers.

British and French cruisers have been maintaining a careful watch on neutral steamers in consequence of the capture of the Lorenzo and the Thor by the British, the Norwegian steamer Heina has been seized by the French cruiser Conde, according to embassy advices. The Heina was sent to Fort de France, Martinique, but later the captain of the Conde suggested that the British prize court at St. Lucia consider that case as well as those of the Thor and Lorenzo.

If the ships are found to have violated their neutrality, it was said at the embassy, the penalties set out in the declaration of London will be enforced against them.

Pending action by the prize court, State Department officials would make no comment on the seizure of the Lorenzo.

TRAINING THE NEW ARMY.

The Aldershot correspondent of the *Naval and Military Record*, referring to the training of the new army, says:—It is an interesting and edifying sight in the early mornings to come across whole battalions of troops in civilian clothes, swinging along to the tunes of "Tipperary" and "The Marseillaise," these route-marches to vital music providing useful physical exercise and also an agreeable change from the squad and company drills. It is surprising, too, to discover what an abundance of latent talent exists amongst us in the way of drill instructors. The

THE GERMAN SPY SCHOOL.

How Espionage is Taught.

In view of the attempt in certain quarters to pooh-pooh the German spy menace the publication of "The Secrets of the German War Office," by Armgard Karl Graves, late spy to the German Government, is timely, says the *Globe*. This book, which is issued by Mr. Werner Lauritsen, may distort certain incidents; it may be intentionally untrue or sensational as to this or that minor happening. But whatever its exaggerations, if any, it bears on its face and in its minute detail, every evidence of general truth.

What does it prove? Not merely that the German spy system is widespread and enormously costly and utterly unpatriotic, but that it is splendidly efficient, and that it works precisely by those methods to which our Government so foolishly has allowed a great measure of liberty in this country, and through the medium of highly trained agents.

Graduated Courses In Spying.

The most interesting part of Herr Graves' book is that in which he tells us how he was trained, so that he might send to Germany the most intimate particulars of certain elements in our national defense, including the naval works at Rosyth. Having been invited to assume employment in the German Secret Service he was taken in hand by officials of the Intelligence Department and study the silhouettes of every known varying type of war-craft. I was schooled in this until I could tell at a glance what type of battleship, cruiser, or destroyer it was, whether it was peculiar to the English, French, Russian, or United States Navy.

As I shall show in relating one of my missions to England, I was brushed up on the silhouette study of British warships, for I had to be able to discern and classify them at long range. The different ranking officers of the navies of the world, their uniforms, the personnel of battleships, the systems of flag signals and codes, were explained to me in detail. I was given large books in which were coloured plates of the uniforms and signal flags of every navy in the world. I had to study these until at a glance I could tell the rank and station of the officers and men of the principal navies. The same with the signal flags. I prided over those books night after night into the early hours of the morning. My regular hours for tuition were from ten to twelve in the forenoon and from two until six in the afternoon. But it was impossible to compress all the work into that time. I was anxious to get my first mission, and I presume I did a great deal of cramming.

Besides these studies in Berlin he had others; the budding spy was taken to Kiel and Wilhelmshaven to learn the mechanics of naval construction, and he was not "passed" until he could talk understandingly about "every unassimilated part of a gun, torpedo-tube, or mine." Thus he was adequately prepared for his twelve years' work in the German Secret Service, mainly in its naval branch.

What They Pay.

In this service the pay varies, but is always good; expenses are never questioned, the money being no object. Herr Graves spent on a mission to the Riviera, where he posed as a South African mine-owner, the sum of 20,000 marks in fourteen days! His salary in his prime was 10,000 marks a year, with 20 marks a day for living when not at work, and 60 marks a day for living when at work. Bonuses are given for successfully-performed coups; for example, Herr Graves had 30,000 marks for one trip.

But you must not be found out. This breaks you, and you can expect no official aid in your day of trouble. Moreover, you may lose certain funds, or deferred pay, with which you have been credited for the support of your dependents in case of mishap to you while on service.

ANTICIPATING THE OBVIOUS.

The volatility of female witnesses was commented upon this morning, at the Police Court, by Mr. P. W. Goldring. Appearing before Mr. J. R. Wood for the defendant in a summons for assault, Mr. Goldring said that his Worship would have to fix an afternoon, as the case was likely to be rather a lengthy one. There were a lot of witnesses; nearly all of them were women and were likely to prove volatile.

Mr. Agassiz, of Messrs. Hardinge and Agassiz, had no objection and the case was fixed for Tuesday next.

Various Disguises.

Financed by this great war machine, working in the dark, Herr Graves (who had a medical training) was attached to the German Hospital in Turkey nominally to study "Asiatic diseases;" actually to spy. Here he was supposed to be only a studious doctor, accompanied by his coloured servant. In the Straits Settlements, where he went to "get plans, data, and photographs" of our new naval base, he was supposed to be a tourist interested in tropical botany! In this role he cultivated our officers, who introduced him to their clubs whilst secretly he was worming his way into the confidence of the native clerks, playing on their jealousy and cupidity, and inducing a certain young Rajah to assist him in his designs. At Ceylon he became friendly with one of Lipton's Scottish tea plantation managers, and he laughs in his book at the shock which awaits "Mac" when he learns that his old and genial friend the Herr Doctor was really a German spy.

To study Port Arthur, Herr Graves combined medicine and botany on his label; and he means that the German Government warned him from Berlin that Port Arthur was to be attacked by Japan before the Russians in Port Arthur themselves knew of it. As Mr. Churchill has admitted, though Mr. McKenna will not admit it, the German Spy Bureau is as well organised and tremendously effective as it is entirely shameless. In Herr Graves' book we see why. Working as the tools of the experts in Berlin and as aids to their skilled agents in all parts of the world, there is a host of men and women of all nationalities, of all social grades and degrees of political and sexual virtue. The

smart little dancer of the cafe or the music hall who makes googoo eyes at the young officer, and the grande dame whose distinction appeals so forcibly to the bourgeois politician, are fellow players in this wonderful underworld.

One of the things which strikes you about this work is how easy it is, especially in this country, given the right man for the job, and the right training. One wonders how many of Herr Graves' colleagues at his old Berlin school

we are entertaining in the Rosyth district at present. It is ridiculous to suppose that the I.D. of the German Navy has failed to avail itself of the facilities we insist on offering it.

SHANGHAI AUTUMN RACES.

Through the courtesy of the Hongkong Club we are able to give the following further results of the Shanghai Autumn Races:

The Shanghai Stakes.

Value Tls. 500. Second pony Tls. 150, Third pony Tls. 75. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Non-winners, but starters at this meeting, allowed 5 lbs. Bona fide Griffins at this meeting allowed 7 lbs. Allowances not accumulative. One mile and a half.

Mr. W. S. Jackson's Suffolk (Barkill) 1

Mr. Henry Morris' Cornfield (Stewart) 2

Mr. John Peel's Lockerbie (Johnstone) 3

Time 3.21.2/5.

The Pagoda Cup.

Value Tls. 250. Second pony Tls. 75. Third pony Tls. 50. For Griffins of this meeting purchased at an actual cost of not more than Tls. 25. Ponies not qualified unless they remain the property of the original purchaser. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race 7 lbs. extra; two or more races 10 lbs. extra. One Mile.

Mr. Hoogkew's Winston (Dalglish) 1

Mr. E. S. Hine's Kimberley (Hill) 2

Mr. Elrettus' Chance (Vida) 3

Time 2.13.4/5.

The Llama Miao Stakes.

Value Tls. 250. Second pony Tls. 75. Third pony Tls. 50. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies that have started at this meeting and not won a race allowed 7 lbs. Two miles.

Mr. Oswald's Burtonhill (Johnstone) 1

Mr. Evelyn's Sir Pelles (Vida) 2

Mr. Elrettus' Perseverance (J. K. Brand) 3

Time 4.23.2/5.

The Rubicon Plate.

Value Tls. 250. Second pony Tls. 75. Third pony Tls. 50. For China ponies, being bona fide Griffins of this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of a race 7 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won an official race previous to this meeting allowed 5 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

The B. P. Kongsi's The Giddy Bird (J. K. Brand) 1

Mr. J. J. Ezra's Sherwood (J. J. Ezra) 2

Mr. Evelyn's Sir Mordred (Vida) 3

Time 2.48.4/5.

The Racing Stakes.

Value Tls. 250. Second pony Tls. 75. Third pony Tls. 50. China ponies that have never been raced previous to January 1, 1914, and that have started at this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this or any other meeting 5 lbs. extra. Ponies that have never been placed allowed 5 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

Messrs. Tozer and Speelman's Swanee (Heard) 1

Mr. Shanghai's Peter (Dalglish) 2

Mr. John Peel's Muffet (Johnstone) 3

Time 2.43.2/3.

The Sycee Stakes.

Value Tls. 250. Second pony Tls. 75. Third pony Tls. 50. For China ponies of this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this or any other meeting 5 lbs. extra. Ponies that have never been placed allowed 5 lbs. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. John Peel's Fifthhead (Johnstone) 1

Mr. Elms' Meana (Hill) 2

Mr. R. Macgregor's Ye Conqueror (Heard) 3

Time 1.33.4/5.

The Siccawei Plate.

Value Tls. 250. Second pony Tls. 75. Third pony Tls. 50. All China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. John Peel's President (Johnstone) 2

Mr. Ellis' Kaicoo's Fijian Chief (Moller) 3

Time 2.40.3/5.

FOUR PROMISSORY NOTES.

This afternoon, in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Hazelton, the Tak Wo firm sued the Hongkong Rattan Fibre Co. and Sau King-ting to recover the sum of \$3,500, alleged to be due on four separate promissory notes. There were four separate writs. Mr. R. O. Faithfull appeared for the plaintiff.

The defendant, in the box, said that he had paid the amounts due on the notes and without cancelling them he had put the notes in his safe. They had been stolen and were now claimed upon.

Asked why he did not cancel the notes, the defendant said he had still a note, paid but uncancelled, which had not been stolen. The plaintiff claimed they were security notes.

Mr. Faithfull cross-examined, and, in his reply to his question, the defendant denied that he had called upon the plaintiff and offered him \$1,000 to withdraw his writ.

He did not cancel the promissory notes, because his partner had said, if they wanted to borrow money again, they could use the same notes and so avoid payment of stamp duty again.

His Lordship:—Defrauding the Government!

Judgment was given for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed in each action, with costs. An order for immediate execution was granted.

THE "BLUE BIRD."

The Second Performance.

A Huge Success.

Once again the Theatre Royal was crowded last night, when the beautiful fairy play, "The Blue Bird," was staged for a second time. The audience was most enthusiastic at the success attained, and there were frequent expressions of the delight of those present at the manner in which the piece was put on and played. If possible, the play went even better than on the first night—and that is saying a very great deal.

Hongkong has certainly never seen a more gorgeous production, whether amateur or professional. All the characters were splendidly portrayed, the children especially coming through the ordeal with flying colours. On this occasion the part of Tyltyl was in the hands of Master Willy Mace, and no greater prize can be bestowed on this little fellow than to say that he filled the role with a success as great as that attained by Master Caldwell in the initial performance.

Mr. Siegler is to be complimented on the results of his labours, which must have involved endless patience and hard work. In a play in which the characters are filled by adults much patience is called for on the part of the producer, but this is doubly the case in a piece like "The Blue Bird," so much of the success of which hangs on the careful training of children. In this respect no praise is too great for those who have taken the little ones in hand. There should be packed houses again when the two further performances are given.

Stolen Blanket.

This morning, at the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with the theft of a blanket, valued at fourteen dollars, from Mr. W. Pryde, of the Government Quarters Breezy Point. He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

Mr. John Peel's President (Johnstone) 2

Mr. Ellis' Kaicoo's Fijian Chief (Moller) 3

Time 2.40.3/5.

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany against Britain.
" " Russia.
" " France.
" " Belgium.
Austria against Servia.
" " Russia.
" " Britain.
" " France.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.
Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.
Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.
Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.
Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.
Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns, and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Servia from destruction by Bulgaria.
1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Servia.
1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.
1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.
1913.—Servia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.
1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Servian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Servia demanding suppression of Pan-Servian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 8 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pestal* and *Lloyd* affirm that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Servia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Servian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Servia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Prostken; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Chiny. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Servians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace against 4,000 men.

declared between Britain and Germany.
August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces; Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—Germany troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary of War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenigin Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are *hors de combat*. August 8.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sinks by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Averbout and Cirey.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians rout Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Verviers.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier, German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier, German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Austria, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Lian, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiegne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. First German officer killed, 36, wounded.

629 missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverse in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven Islands of Kuchuan, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces; Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

September 4.—Russians occupy Hanlicz. Announced that in several days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 280,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

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September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date: Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 162; missing, 230. Men: killed, 212; wounded, 1,061; missing, 13,413. Germans retire before the British and cross the Marne.

September 10.—Force of 60,000 Germans harrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.12 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herstalshoek, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Luneville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 13.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate Nancy region after a ten days' attack; casualties, 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Luneville.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Revin and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawarska, and occupy Czernowitz. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 15.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rethel; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rethel; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 17.—Germans halt in their retreat and take up entrenched positions; Battle of the Aisne begins. Austrian armies evacuating Galicia, in a state of complete rout. Announced that Government of India bears cost of Indian Expeditionary Force.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tungtau.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beaten back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues. Four of Allies, who make progress all along the line.

Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive; "real progress" reported.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cimarron River. Allies' position in France reported as "satisfactory."

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France. Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communication. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German officer Cormoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiaochau Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commandos under

Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer Bridger sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that 2,000 armed Bedouins have penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lowicz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Panang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemchug and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Theodosia in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nieuport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be retreating. Russians withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser *Hermes* sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports.

Nov. 2.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians. France declares war with Turkey.

Nov. 3.—Fall of Tsingtau announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

Most of the German forts at Tsingtau silenced by Japanese and British bombardment.

British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced that 2,000 armed Bedouins have penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. Minerva bombard Akaba, which is evacuated. Trilling story from British Headquarters: issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sunk in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. Germans abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombard the Dardanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser *Yorck* strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jaha Bay and sinks Nov. 5.—War between Britain and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians.

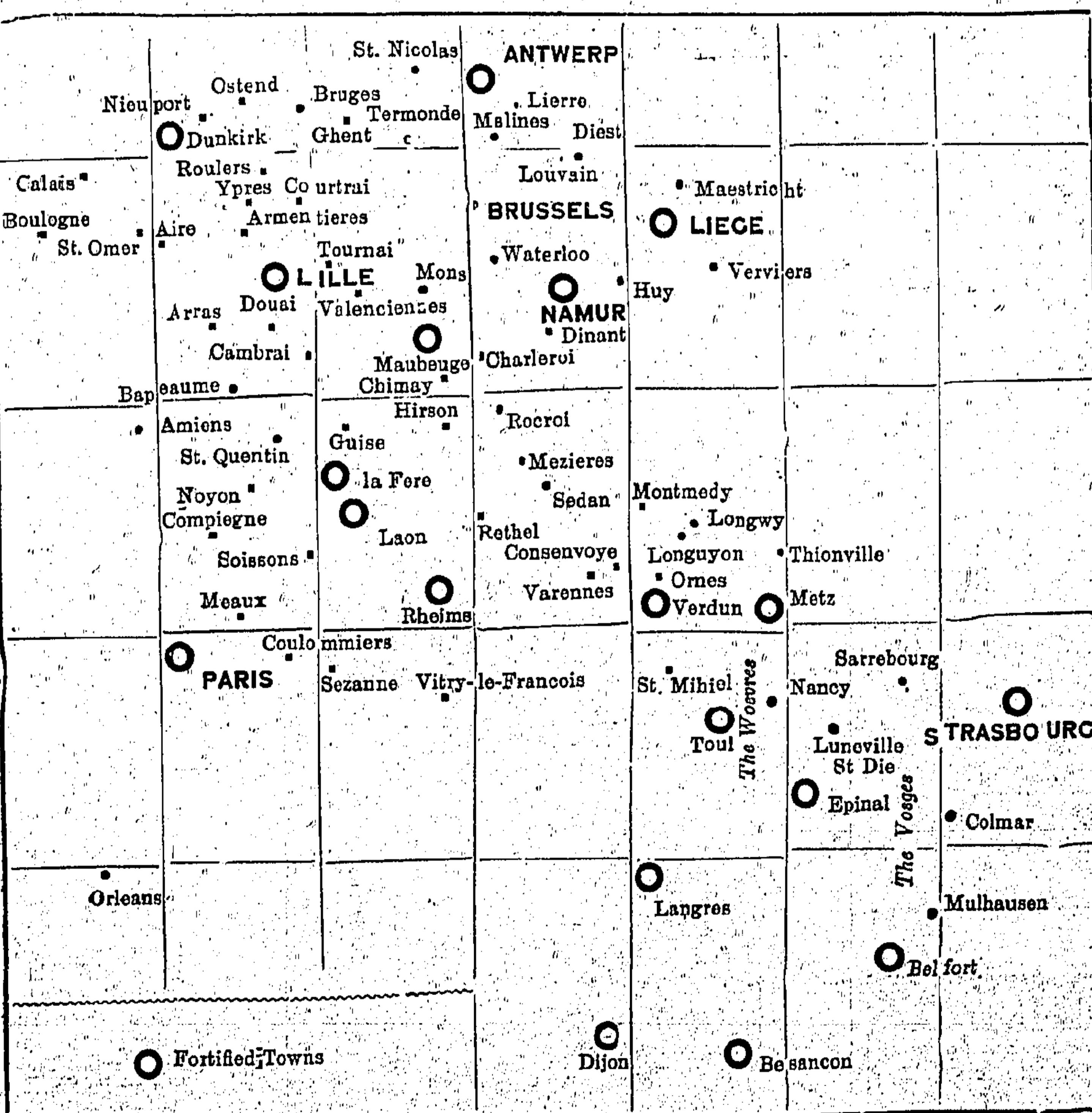
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THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing

Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the Germans have continued their plans of severe counter-attacks on the Left and in the centre, but have everywhere failed.

NAVAL DUEL.

British Victory in an Equal Contest.

The *Times*' naval correspondent writes:—

In the first fair and square action between two otherwise equally matched vessels British skill and British courage have prevailed. One more of the enemy's commerce raiders has met a similar fate to that which the *Highflyer* three weeks before sent her sister-the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

Whether the German ship was the *Cap Trafalgar* or the *Berlin* is not a matter of moment. The two vessels were of about the same tonnage, speed, and armament, and in these respects quite the equal of their British antagonist. The *Camaraderie*, which was commissioned by Captain Noel Grant on August 4, is the well-known *Camaraderie*, and to make her a large loan. Various pieces of evidence were adduced to support the legend.

The correspondent hurried to the British Embassy. "Did they know anything about it?" "Yes, they did. They had been warned some 10 days ago by the Foreign Office that just such a theory had been concocted by a group of Germans in Shanghai and was on its way to presentation before the American public." The correspondent then went to the State Department, where his information elicited equally little sympathy. The only quarrel in which he received even the encouragement of a diplomatic silence was the German Embassy.

Max Linder's death—a Denial. Oct. 1.—Max Linder, the famous cinema actor, was yesterday reported from Berlin to have been killed in the battle on the Aisne, but later messages from Amsterdam deny the report.

This is the first duel of the war, and it seems to have been fought quite in the gallant style of the frigate actions of the old times.

Victory was achieved by the skillful handling of his vessel by Captain Grant and the good marksmanship of his gunners. The two ships must have presented huge targets to each other, yet the *Camaraderie* appears to have come off comparatively unscathed and with a small proportion of casualties.

Such a success is worth much, for it is good augury of the end to which other German commerce raiders are approaching.

The little *Pegasus*, of about 2,000 tons and carrying eight-in. guns, was in *Kuzibor Harbour* being overhauled when the *Königslberg*, of 3,400 tons and 10 4-in. guns throwing heavier metal, appeared and opened fire. The newer guns of the German cruiser cut-ranged those of the British vessel, and she was completely disabled, losing a large proportion of her crew.

The *Pegasus*, although she has rendered useful service before the war began, and has herself sunk a German gunboat, was quite an old vessel. She belonged to the *Pelican* class, in which it will be remembered, Mr. Rudyard Kipling made the cruise described in "The Fleet in Being." The vessels of this class have been regarded as obsolete for some time past and only fit for peace duties.

The *Dwarf*, a gunboat, built at Govan in 1898, has a displacement of 701 tons and a speed of 13.5 knots. She is armed with

WHAT SHANGHAI GERMANS ARE DOING.

Latest Teutonic Intrigue.

Washington, Sept. 30. If neutrality of commentaries the preservation of a straight face as well as a closed mouth Washington to-day is heedless of the President's appeal. The cause of its amusement is a story published in the New York Sun exposing the latest Teutonic intrigue to make bad blood against us.

Yesterday, it seems, the Sun correspondent at Washington learnt from a source the nature of which, called for "careful inquiry" that impeccable advices had reached Washington of a Anglo-Japanese agreement highly derogatory to the position of the United States in the Far East.

Japan was to lend us troops for "policing" India. In return we were to give Japan a free hand in China, to treat her subjects in all parts of the Empire on equal terms with Caucasians, and to make her a large loan.

Various pieces of evidence were adduced to support the legend.

The correspondent hurried to the British Embassy. "Did they know anything about it?" "Yes, they did. They had been warned some 10 days ago by the Foreign Office that just such a theory had been concocted by a group of Germans in Shanghai and was on its way to presentation before the American public."

The correspondent then went to the State Department, where his information elicited equally little sympathy.

The only quarrel in which he received even the encouragement of a diplomatic silence was the German Embassy.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE NAMES OF THE VESSELS BY WHICH MAILS ARE FORWARDED WILL NOT BE ADVERTISED IN THE MAIL NOTICES.

CORRESPONDENCE (INCLUDING PARCELS) IS BEING DESPATCHED AS OPPORTUNITY OFFERS; BUT ALL SERVICES ARE IRREGULAR AND UNCERTAIN AND ALL CORRESPONDENCE IS LIKELY TO DELAY.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO FRANCE IS SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL LOST PARCELS WHICH IS IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMASTER CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DONE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, GREECE, OR MONTENEGRO AND NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO THE UNITED KINGDOM IS IN FULL WORKING ORDER IN BOTH DIRECTIONS BY THE LONG SEA ROUTE.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO EGYPT AND CERTAIN COUNTRIES MENTIONED IS SERVED BY EGYPT, DESPATCHED FOR ORDINARY PARCELS ONLY—CRETE, CYPRUS, GREECE, SYRIA, TURKEY, ITALY, ALGERIA, TUNIS, SWITZERLAND AND (LYBIA) TRIPOLI.

A late mail for Swatow Amoy & Foochow will in future be closed or all Douglas steamers 20 minutes before each steamer sails. Ordinary correspondence will be received after the regular mail has closed at the side west entrance to the G.P.O. in the lane off Des Voeux Road.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

The services to Germany, Austria, and Tsingtao are suspended.

The New Year Parcel Mail will be closed at 5 p.m. on Thursday, the 19th inst.

Insured Parcels will only be accepted for the United Kingdom.

CHRISTMAS MAIL.

The Public are informed that the Christmas Mail to the United Kingdom and countries beyond will be closed at the Post Office at 10.30 a.m. on the 20th inst. and will be received at London on the 25th inst. Correspondence intended for this route must be so superscribed.

Mails to United Kingdom despatched via Siberia take about a month to reach their destination. The Christmas Mail by this route will leave about the same date.

Further particulars will be published later.

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Hollow, Pahkot & Haiphong ... 13th inst. 9 a.m.

Siberian Mail. Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia) ... 12th inst. 2 p.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br.) F. C. at 3 p.m. Monday the 16th inst. ... Straits, Burmah, India via Calcutta ... 12th Nov. 3 p.m.

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IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS DOUBLE VALUE.

LOTUS MOKHA
IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

Obtainable Everywhere.

RUTTONJEE & SON.

POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' papers any bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except bona fide consignees' letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.

7. The above regulations will not affect the licensed private letter boxes carried between Hongkong & Canton by the vessels belonging to or managed by the Hongkong Canton & Macao Steamboat Company.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Boyardin, Rus. ss. 925, G. Baldwin, 10th Inst.—Shanghai, 6th Inst., Coal—M. B. K.

Tember, Rus. ss. 2,517, Aletest, 11th Inst.—Nagasaki, 5th ult., Gen.—R. V. F.

Phemius, Ur. ss. 4,777, W. R. Bailey, 10th Inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—B. & S.

Haitan, Br. ss. 1,183, J. W. Evans, 11th Inst.—Swatow, 10th Inst., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Daijin Maru, Jap. ss. 300, K. Murakami, 11th Inst.—Swatow, 10th instant, Sundries—O. S. K.

Hakata Maru, Jap. ss. 3,870, N. Kawashima, 11th Inst.—Moj, 5th Inst., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Hazel Dollar, Br. ss. 2,933, M. Ridley, 11th Inst.—Manila, 8th Inst., Gen.—D. & Co.

C. Ildar, Nor. ss. 1,102, H. Nelson, 11th Inst.—Swatow, 10th Inst., Rice—T. & Co.

Hopsang, Br. ss. 1,389, Robertson, 11th Inst.—Hobart, 10th Inst., Gen. & Rice—J. M. & Co.

SHANGHAI.

SUNDAY, 15th Nov.

Swatow ... 15th Nov. 8 a.m.

TUESDAY 17th Nov.

Amoy & Foochow ... 17th Nov. 3 p.m.

Philippines Is. ... 17th inst. 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 18th Nov.

Straits, Ceylon & Europe 18th Nov. 9 a.m.

THURSDAY, 19th Nov.

Wel-Hai, Wel & Tientsin ... 19th Nov. 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 20th Nov.

Philippines Is., Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and New Guinea via Thursday Is. 20th Nov. 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, 21st Nov.

Amoy & Foochow ... 21st Inst. 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 24th Nov.

Philippines Is. ... 2